

4.10-4.15 Test Review

key

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

1. Find $f \circ g(x)$ $f(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$ $g(x) = 2x^2 + 1$

$$f(g(x)) = f(2x^2 + 1) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 1 + 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2x^2 + 3}$$

2. $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ Find domain of $f \circ g$.

$x \neq 0$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} + 1}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} \cdot \frac{x}{x} = \frac{1+x}{1-x} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$[-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$

3. What makes a function one-to-one?

A function where every element in the range of f correspond with exactly one element in the domain.

4. Are the following functions inverses? (Need to show $f(g(x)) = x$ and $g(f(x)) = x$)

$f(x) = 3x - 6$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$

$$f(g(x)) = 3\left(\frac{1}{3}x + 2\right) - 6 = x + 6 - 6 = x \checkmark$$

$$g(f(x)) = \frac{1}{3}(3x - 6) + 2 = x - 2 + 2 = x \checkmark$$

5. Find the inverse of the function. State the domain and range of f . $f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{5x-2}$

$$(5y-2)x = \frac{2y+3}{5y-2} (5y-2)$$

Domain: $x \neq 2/5$ $(-\infty, 2/5) \cup (2/5, \infty)$

Range: $y \neq \frac{2}{5}$ $(-\infty, 2/5) \cup (2/5, \infty)$

$$5xy - 2x = 2y + 3$$

$$5xy - 2y = 2x + 3$$

$$y(5x-2) = 2x+3$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2x+3}{5x-2}$$

6. $f(x) = \frac{2}{2x-5}$ State the domain and range of f and f^{-1}

f : Domain: $(-\infty, 5/2) \cup (5/2, \infty)$

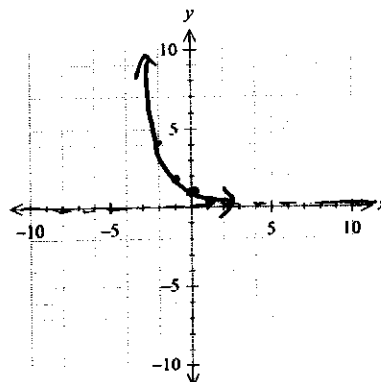
f^{-1} : Domain: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

Range: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

7. Find $5^{3.2} \approx 172.466$

8. Graph $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ Identify the intercepts, asymptotes, domain and range.

| x | y | |
|----|-----|-----------------------------|
| -1 | 2 | y-int: (0,1) |
| 0 | 1 | x-int: none |
| 1 | 1/2 | Asympt: y=0 |
| | | Domain: $(-\infty, \infty)$ |
| | | Range: $(0, \infty)$ |



9. Evaluate the following expressions.

a) $\log_8 \frac{1}{64} = -2$

b) $\ln e = 1$

c) $\log_{12} 1 = 0$

10. Find the domain of $f(x) = \ln(10-x)$. Show work!

$$\begin{aligned} 10-x &> 0 \\ -x &> -10 \\ x &< 10 \\ \boxed{(-\infty, 10)} \end{aligned}$$

11. Solve the following equations. Show work!

a) $\log_3(x-4) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} 3^2 &= x-4 \\ 9 &= x-4 \\ \boxed{13} &= x \end{aligned}$$

b) $\log_2(x^2-2x) = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^3 &= x^2-2x \\ 8 &= x^2-2x \\ 0 &= x^2-2x-8 \\ 0 &= (x-4)(x+2) \\ \boxed{x=4 \quad x=-2} \end{aligned}$$

c) $e^{3x} = 10$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln 10}{3} &= \frac{3x}{3} \\ \boxed{x} &= \frac{\ln 10}{3} \end{aligned}$$

d) $\log(x+6)=2$

$$10^2 = x+6$$

$$100 = x+6$$

$$\boxed{94 = x}$$

e) $\log_4(x+5)=3$

$$4^3 = x+5$$

$$64 = x+5$$

$$\boxed{59 = x}$$

f) $3^{(2x-5)}=9$

$$3^{2x-5} = 3^2$$

$$2x-5 = 2$$

$$2x = 7$$

$$\boxed{x = 7/2}$$

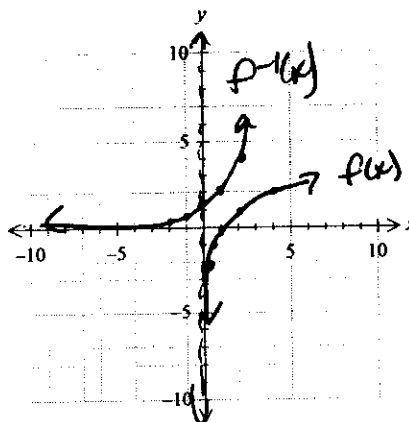
12. Graph the function and its inverse on the same Cartesian plane. Label each function on the graph and make a table of five key points for each function.

$f(x) = \log_2 x$

| x | y |
|-----|----|
| 1/4 | -2 |
| 1/2 | -1 |
| 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 4 | 2 |

$f^{-1}(x) = 2^x$

| x | y |
|----|-----|
| -2 | 1/4 |
| -1 | 1/2 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 4 |



13. Write as the sum and/or difference of logarithms. Express powers as factors. $\log_8 \left(\frac{2x-3}{x^4} \right)$

$$\log_8 (2x-3) - 4 \log_8 x$$

14. Express as a single logarithm. $2 \log_4 3 + \frac{1}{2} \log_4 (x-5) - \frac{1}{3} \log_4 x$

$$\log_4 \left(\frac{3^2 \sqrt{x-5}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) \text{ or } \log_4 \left(\frac{9 \sqrt{x-5}}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right)$$

15. Use the change of base formula and a calculator to evaluate the logarithm. Round your answer to three decimal places. $\log_{3.4} 210$

$$\frac{\log 210}{\log 3.4} \approx 4.369$$

16. Find the amount which results from the following investment. \$10,000 invested at 8% compounded quarterly after a period of 5 years.

$$A = 10,000 \left(1 + \frac{.08}{4}\right)^{(4 \cdot 5)} = 14,859.47$$

17. The formula for a small bacteria population is $P(t) = 400e^{.23t}$. After how many years will the population reach 2000?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2000}{400} &= \frac{400e^{.23t}}{400} \\ 5 &= e^{.23t} \\ \ln 5 &= \frac{.23t}{.23} \\ t &\approx 7 \text{ years} \end{aligned}$$

18. The half-life of Wellsonium is 630 years. If 50 grams are present now how much will be present in 800 years?

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} &= e^{k(630)} \\ \frac{\ln(1/2)}{630} &= \frac{630k}{630} \\ -.0011 &\approx k \\ A(800) &= 50e^{(-.0011)(800)} \\ &\approx 20.74 \text{ grams} \end{aligned}$$